

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

ON SOME ASIATIC CLERIDAE (COLE.)

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A few specimens of Asiatic Cleridae from various sources have come to hand for incorporation in the National Collection and for two species there appear to be no available names. Names are proposed for these in this paper. Notes on the Cleridae collected by T. D. A. Cockerell and David C. Graham are also included.

Opilo grahami, new species.

Form elongate-parallel; head, thorax, a sutural spot on the posterior half of the elytra and apices of the femora castaneous, elytra, abdomen and appendages other than mentioned above pale, the antennae and trophi darker. Head coarsely, densely and rather rugosely punctured. Pronotum longer than broad (34:26), sides feebly rounded, disc depressed, posterior transverse impression deep and narrow and behind this is a transverse cariniform elevation. Anteriorly there is an area which is almost impunctate, posteriorly there is a smaller impunctate and very shining area having the form of an acute triangle. These areas are connected by a very narrow carina which follows the median line of the pronotum and which is bounded by grooves formed by partially coalesced punctures. The rest of the disc is irregularly set with very coarse punctures, on the flanks the punctures are replaced by a coarse rugosity. The scutellum is dark brown and finely punctured. The elytra are testaceous and each bears nine rows of large quadrate punctures on its basal half, the normally present tenth row is only feebly indicated, and at the humeral callus the fifth to ninth rows are obsolete. On the apical half and especially at the apex the punctures become smaller, some of the rows are double and for the most part there is no regular arrangement. On the apical half there is a piceous sutural spot common to the two elytra; it is roughly pentagonal in shape, one side is perpendicular to the suture basally, the opposite angle is on the suture apically. In front of this spot there is a narrow extension of the dark which runs from the suture obliquely toward the humerus but which fails to reach the humerus by more than

its own length. Under parts of the thorax are finely and densely punctured, the abdomen more coarsely and less densely so. Coxae and apical halves of femora piceous, trochanters and basal halves of femora pale, tibiae and tarsi castaneous. The entire insect is set with long erect pale hairs.

Length: male, 13.5 mm.; female, 16.5 mm.

Locality.—Near Cheng-tu, Sze-chuan province, China.

D. C. Graham, collector, 1924.

Type.—Male, U. S. N. M., No. 40245, paratype, a female, same data.

Other than size, the most noticeable difference between the two specimens before me is in the intensity of the coloration; the elytral marking being noticeably darker in the female. The species appears to be closely related to *O. triangulus* Schklg., described from CochinChina and may be distinguished from it by the location of the elytral spot, which, in *O. triangulus*, is on the lateral margin at the middle of the length.

***Pseudoclerops sinae*, new species.**

Less robust than *P. dealbatus* Kr., which it closely resembles and with golden pubescence instead of white. Head, pronotum and apical three-fifths of elytra black, under parts (except prothorax) and basal two-fifths of elytra castaneous, elytra with a transverse fascia of golden hairs at apical fourth. Head moderately coarsely and densely punctured, rather sparsely pubescent with pale hairs, the occipital region densely pilose with golden hairs in the male only. Antennae castaneous, the outer segments slightly darker. Trophi castaneous. Pronotum almost equilateral (26:27), finely, evenly and rather densely punctured, pubescence fairly dense, black with a few pale hairs on the flanks. Elytra with rows of large, deeply excavated pits on the castaneous portion, the rows are continued onto the black, the pits being replaced by quadrate punctures which diminish in size toward the apex. On the basal half the interspaces are furnished with rows of setiferous tubercles. The extreme apices of the elytra carry rather coarse round punctures which are not arranged in any regular sequence. At the junction of the castaneous and black portions there are three more or less inconspicuous patches of golden hairs, one of which is sutural and common to the two elytra, the others are on the external margins. The transverse fascia at apical fourth is composed of two parts, the hairs forming the cephalad half of the band are for the most part directed toward the suture, those forming the caudad half toward the external margin. The band is about two-fifths as wide as the length of the pronotum. The under parts of the body are finely and rather densely punctured and rather sparsely pubescent. The proximal portions of the femora and the entire tarsi are castaneous, the distal portions of the femora and the tibiae are darker.

Length: 9 mm. (type) to 11 mm.

Locality.—Yen-ping, Foo-chow province (type and three paratypes; Che-kiang province (one paratype), China.

Paratypes.—U. S. N. M., No. 40246. Type and female paratype from Yen-ping in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History,

the remaining paratypes, two males and one female, in the United States National Museum. I am indebted for the opportunity to study the Yen-ping material to the American Museum staff, notably Mr. A. J. Mutchler.

This species differs from *P. dealbatus* Kr. in the color of the pubescence, in the peculiar arrangement of the hairs in the subapical fascia (in *P. dealbatus* Kr. the hairs are all directed apically) and in the extension of the rows of elytral punctures to include the subapical fascia.

Among the insects collected during July and August, 1923, in the Maritime Province, Siberia, by T. D. A. Cockerell, are two species of Cleridae. They are (1) *Pseudoclerops dealbatus* Kraatz, a single specimen from Kongaus, August, and (2) twelve specimens of *Trichodes irkutensis* Laxmann. Six of these are from the Kudia River district at Amagu, taken in July, the rest from Kongaus in August.

The rich collections of David C. Graham have included three species of this family, one of which, an *Opilo*, is described above as new. The above species are (1) *Tillus notatus* Klug, two specimens from Sui-fu, Sze-chuan province, May, 1925, and (2) eight specimens of *Trichodes sinæ* Chevr. from various localities as follows: Sui-fu, May, 1923, and Nov. 11, 1925, three specimens, Mow-chow, July 9, 1924, three specimens, Uen-chuan, August, 1924, one specimen and "near Song-pan," July 12-13, 1924, one specimen. All of these specimens agree best with the description of *T. sinæ* Chevr. var. *frivadszkyi* Reitter but there is so much variation displayed in the series that it is doubtful whether there is any use in trying to apply varietal names in this species.

